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**NOTES ON SOME HEMIPTERA FROM BRITISH
GUIANA.**

BY EDWARD P. VAN DUZEE.

During the past summer I have been receiving from Mr. R. J. Crew certain families of the Heteroptera collected by him about Bartica, British Guiana. So few collections in this order have been reported from this interesting country, it seemed to me that an annotated list of the material received might be of value especially as this list includes the names of some species not before recorded from that district. In addition to the 89 species here recorded the lot included some forms I have as yet been unable to place satisfactorily. The species are arranged nearly as in Lethierry and Sevrin's Catalogue.

Superfamily **PENTATOMOIDEA.**

Corimelæna tibialis Fabr.—April, May and Sept., three examples. A tiny little species about half the size of *pulicaria* which it somewhat resembles.

Corimelæna Daldorfi Fabr.—March, May and Sept., five examples. Apparently common. A pretty species variegated with orange and black.

Corimelæna spp.—There are in this lot several examples representing two species both closely allied to *notatipennis* Stal, but wanting the pale spots at the apex of the corium. More material and further study is necessary to properly locate these species.

Corimelæna rastrata Stal.—March, May and September, five examples.

Corimelæna Schmidti Fabr.—Many examples taken from May to September. This species pertains to the section of the genus having the scutellum shorter than the abdomen. I place it here with hesitation. It agrees well with Stal's description in the Hemiptera Fabriciana except that it has the additional pale point at the apical angle of the elytra as described by Germar. But Germar's species has the long scutellum and has been named *notatipennis* by Stal. This species is so well represented in the material sent by Mr. Crew that I cannot

believe it still undescribed. The small point on the corium may be wanting at times as it is almost obsolete in some of the specimens before me.

Camirus conicus Germ.—Numbers taken in April, May and September. This species closely resembles *Sphyrocoris obliquus*.

Dryptocephala livida H. S.—One example taken May 27th.

Discocephala terminalis Walker.—One specimen taken April 12th agrees in every particular with Walker's description, which in this case is excellent.

Discocephala umbraculata Fabr.—April. Three examples.

Coriplatus depressus White.—May 8th. One example. This agrees very closely with White's description, but disagrees with his figure in having the posterior tooth on the side of the pronotum broad-triangular, acute at tip, and directed horizontally outward, not narrow and curved backward. Further material may show it to be a distinct species.

Mormidea ypsilon Linn.—Large numbers taken from March to June. Two smaller and distinct species are in the lot which I have not yet been able to identify.

Galedanta myops Fabr.—May 27th. One example.

Sibara armata Dall.—Several, taken from May to September. This is a trim little species with sharp thoracic angles. It is almost black above, with two white points on the pronotum, three on the base of the scutellum, and one on the disk of each elytron.

Euschistus acutus Dall.—March to August. Apparently abundant. Superficially this species resembles the preceding but it is proportionately broader, paler, and without the white dots.

Euschistus heros Fabr.—March to September. Several specimens that I have placed here are still broader and paler than the foregoing with the sharp thoracic angles black. They resemble *crenator* but are larger, and the last ventral segment of the male is trisinate exactly as described by Stal in his *trisinuatus*. As these males correspond in other respects with the short diagnosis of *trisinuatus* given by Stal, I strongly suspect that this species may be identical with *heros*. If there be any distinguishing characters Stal has failed to indicate them. Another species in this genus is represented by five examples. It may be still undescribed.

Loxa flavicollis Drury.—One specimen taken June 10th.

Loxa deducta Walker.—A very neat pretty little species of

about the size and general aspect of our northern *Nezara hiliaris*, but with sharp thoracic angles. One specimen, May 23d.

Arocera apta Walker.—One example, taken August 12th. My specimen is a little larger with the ground color more distinctly yellow than in Distant's figure in the *Biologia*.

Banasa alboapicata Stal.—April and July. Three examples. There is also in this lot two specimens of a second species of *Banasa* I have not yet been able to determine.

Arvelius albopunctatus De Geer.—Two examples, taken in June. These are unusually large and dark colored.

Taurocerus edessoides Spinola.—Two taken in May and August. This is a very pretty mahogany-colored species with a yellow tip to the scutellum and elytral horns.

Brachystethus cribrum Fabr.—Two examples, taken in March.

Edessa moschus Erich.—I have about a dozen examples of this very pretty species taken in May and June. It is about the size of *metatibunda* with the pronotal angles produced in long tereete horns which point well backward and upward. The color is bright clear green above with the tips of the humeral horns black, the elytra dull chestnut with a paler costa, and the legs and antennæ rufous, inclined to yellow. Beneath yellowish with the sutures and a short parallel vitta within the stigmata clear green; there is also an indication of a median line, and an oblique vitta either side of it, dull green.

Edessa quadridens Fabr.—Numbers of this species were taken from April to September. These all agree in having a narrow white line on the base of the scutellum.

Edessa discors Erich.—I have one male taken June 10th that I identify with this species with little hesitation. It is a trifle larger than *metatibunda* and less densely punctate on the pronotum and scutellum. The outer angles of the pronotum are sharper with the lateral margins straight and the hind edge more deeply concave before the scutellum. The edge of the abdomen is much more strongly toothed at each segment, even more strongly than in *quadridens*. Color light clear green on the head, pronotum and scutellum. Head with narrow edges and an almost obsolete median line yellow. Elytra castaneous, as in *metatibunda* with the nervures pale; antennæ

and legs rufous; body beneath dull reddish yellow with the slender sutures and an abbreviated line between them within the stigmata, brown. Above the margins of the abdomen are broadly exposed beyond the elytra, brown, inclined to chestnut toward the margins, and strongly pitted near the incisures. The scutellum is proportionately longer and more impressed each side at tip than in *metatibunda*. This is slightly smaller and a very different insect from *Edessa Petersi* of Distant. The latter is much more convex, less strongly and thickly punctured above, with blunter pronotal angles, a shorter and wider scutellum, and the edge of the abdomen is much less strongly toothed. The color too is very different. I possess one specimen, certainly *Petersi*, from Mexico.

Edessa metatibunda Thunbg.—Two examples, taken in May. This species seems to be more abundant in Brazil.

Edessa corallipes Erich.—One example, taken June 28th, seems to answer perfectly to Erichson's short description. It is a little smaller than the preceding, of a rich chestnut brown, showing in some lights a coppery green reflection on the head, pronotum and scutellum. The pronotum and scutellum are remotely and deeply punctured. The humeral angles are sharp but less produced than in *quadridens*, apex of the scutellum broader than in *quadridens* and rather more strongly impressed before the acute tip. The elytra are dull, almost yellowish brown, with an obsolete darker patch before the middle, behind which is an indistinct paler Y-shaped mark on the nervures; legs light rufous; antennæ paler.

Piezosternum subulatum Fabr.—Two examples, taken in May.

Discocera ochrocyanea Lep.—A very pretty species of which there is one specimen in this lot, May 6th. This disagrees with the description of Amyot and Serville in having the deep blue disk of the pronotum divided by a longitudinal line.

Family COREIDÆ.

Spathophora biclavata Fabr.—Three examples of this large showy insect were taken in April, May and September.

Pachylis nervosus Dall.—April and May, three examples.

Molchina compressicornis Fabr.—A magnificent species of which one specimen was taken on May 7th.

Melucha lineatella Fabr.—Numbers taken from March to August.

Nematopus indus Linn.—March to September. Judging from the numbers received a very abundant species.

Nematopus fasciatus Westw.—One example, taken March 28th. This handsome species is black above with a broad orange band across the middle of the pronotum; margin of the scutellum, hind edge of the pronotum, and elytral veins whitish. Legs, antennæ, and all beneath fulvous brown, with the tip of the hind femora and abdomen black.

Acanthocephala latipes Drury.—March, April and August. The white band on the front of the pronotum seems to be quite characteristic.

Petalops thoracicus Thunbg.—Several examples of this brilliantly colored species were taken from April to August.

Holymeria intermedia Burm.—Two examples, May and July. The hyaline elytra and spotted thorax gives this species a superficial resemblance to certain Hymenoptera. It is a little smaller than *histris* which I have from Brazil, and may be distinguished by the partly white third joint of the antennæ.

Leptoscelis bipustulatus Linn.—March to June. Apparently common. In some examples the whitish color of the elytra is deepened to fulvous or almost orange.

Hypselonotus fulvus De Geer.—Two examples of this widely distributed species were taken in June.

Paryphes lætus Fabr.—March to June. This is a large showy species marked with broad yellow belt on a dark green ground color.

Paryphes regalis Westw.—One specimen taken August 14th, agrees very closely with the short descriptions of Westwood and Amyot, except that the thorax is entirely fulvous; not black behind as described by them. This specimen is a female as was Amyot's.

Trachelium tessellatum Dist.—Two examples taken in May agree very nearly with Distant's description. The ground color is a shining piceous black, with the legs and apical joints of the antennæ paler.

Cydamus adpersipes Stal.—Several taken from April to June.

Cydamus trispinosus De Geer.—Four examples taken April 2d.

Leptocorisa filiformis Fabr.—April 27th. Two examples.

Hyalymenus tarsatus Fabr.—April and May. Apparently common. There are several variations in color from fulvous brown to deep black which may represent two or more distinct species.

Hyalymenus vespiformis Fabr.—I have one male and two females that I place here. The male has the head and thorax reddish and the hind femora black, and on the sides of the third abdominal segment there is a small spine. In the females the head and thorax are black, marked with white just as described by Stal in *gracilispinus*, but the hind angles of the pronotum are not produced, and the apical joint of the antennæ is white.

Jadera sanguinolenta Fabr.—One example, taken in May.

Family **LYGÆIDÆ**.

Lygæus variegatus De Geer.—June. Three examples.

Lygæus modestus Stal.—April. Two examples.

Lygæus dispar Stal.—March to May. Apparently abundant.

Cedancala notata Stal.—March and April. Like the last, received in large numbers.

Pamera serripes Dallas.—April and May. Several examples.

Pamera consuta Dallas.—Three examples, April to June.

Pamera globiceps Stal.—April and March. Received in large numbers.

Pamera parvula Dallas.—March and April.

Family **TINGIDÆ**.

Telonemia validicornis Stal?—One example, taken April 13th, wants the apical half of each antenna, but I feel little doubt about the determination.

Family **ARADIDÆ**.

Dysodius lunatus Linn.—Two examples, taken April 10th.

Hesus cordatus Fabr.—One specimen, taken August 18th, I have placed here, although I am by no means certain that it may not be either *flaviventris* or *acuminatus*. In form and marking it agrees exactly with Distant's figure of *subarmatus*, except that it has no indication of the tubercle on the edge of the anterior lobe of the pronotum. In color it is black above, marked with ferruginous on

the broadly expanded margins of the tergum, and there is a pale spot on the outer basal angle of the membrane. The fourth joint of the antennæ is not longer than the second and is paler on its conical tip, and the base of the first joint is pale within. The third joint of the antennæ and the tibiæ are without pale annulations.

Brachyrhynchus sp.—One specimen, taken June 1st, agrees very closely with the figure of *B. Handlirschi* in the Biologia. The form of the head and pronotum correspond exactly. The basal joint of the antennæ is also the same, and the apical margin of the elytra has the same emargination. This insect, however, is of the usual blackish brown color, and shows no indication of the ochraceous incrustation mentioned by Prof. Distant. It is a male.

Family REDUVIIDÆ.

Pygolampis spurca Stal.—I have in my hand one male of this genus from Demerara, one male from Texas, and one female from Florida. The two latter agree in having the basal joint of the antennæ proportionately shorter, distinctly shorter than the pronotum; the Demerara example has this joint as long as the pronotum and half of the head. Compared with the Texan male it has the pronotum blackish throughout, not on the borders only, the elytra paler, the hind femora darker and more distinctly irrorate with pale; the rostrum pale with a black tip, not blackish with a pale base; the two anterior pairs of tibiæ are less distinctly banded; the lower surface is less broadly infuscated along the median line; the polished black vitta on each side of the metasternum is shorter, and the apical segment of abdomen exceeds the elytra, with the terminal lobes less rounded, almost subacute. The specimen from Demerara I have called *spurca* and that from Texas and the female from Florida *pectoralis*, although the Texan male agrees much more closely with the description of the male of *spurca* given by Distant in the Biologia.

Stenopoda culiciformis Fabr.—One quite typical example taken in May.

Gnathobleda letigiosa Stal.—One female, taken June 17th. This specimen answers well to Stal's description, but is rather more strongly colored and has two black points on the disk of the corium. The pronotum has the sides posteriorly, and a broad median vitta, fuscous.

Narvesus sp.—June 12th. The one example received looks very like a strongly colored specimen of *carolinensis*, but the anterior angles of the pronotum are less produced and the apex of the head has two long porrect tubercles almost attaining the middle of the basal joint of the antennæ, quite in contrast with the acute spines in *carolinensis*. This specimen also differs in having the basal joint of the rostrum distinctly longer than the second. The antennæ are hairy but the legs are smooth except for very short hairs on the tibiæ. It may represent a new genus.

There is another apparently undescribed insect in this lot. It is a large fine species with the apical segment of the abdomen produced into two rounded divergent lobes. In most characters it comes very close to genus *Shaumannia* Distant.

Bactrodes femoratus Fabr.—April 12th, one example.

Leogorrus litura Fabr.—May. Two examples.

Macrophthalmus pallens Lap.—Five examples, taken in August. This is a very neat and graceful little insect of a mixed warm brown and gray color. The short and comparative descriptions given by all writers who have mentioned this species and *histrionicus* makes it impossible for me to be absolutely sure where to place the present form. I believe, however, it is correctly located here.

Spiniger spinidorsis Gray.—May to August. The five examples received have the tips of the thoracic spines black, otherwise they seem to be typical. The elytra are of a rich ochre brown shading to black at the costal base.

Spiniger nigripennis Stal.—Two examples, taken in May and August, agree with Stal's description in every respect except that the pale markings of the elytral nervures are scarcely discernable.

Pothea frontalis Lep.—A beautiful black species bordered with orange.

Ectrichodia immarginata Stal.—One specimen of this fine species was taken August 18th. It is smaller and narrower than *lateralis* of which I possess an example from Brazil. The latter may also be distinguished by the rugose posterior lobe of the pronotum, and by having the margin of the abdomen, tip of the scutellum, and a point on the hind edge of the corium rufous.

Apiomerus lanipes Fabr.—May to August.

Apiomerus geniculatus Erich.—Two females of the black

variety. They have the knees, tibiæ, anterior excepted, and in one case the connexivum obscure reddish piceous. The anal lobes are dull sanguineous and the hind angles of the pronotum are very pale.

Apiomerus nitidicollis Stal.—One specimen. This has the intermediate feet entirely pale, and a pale spot covers the inner field of the corium across which the veins are black.

Micrauchenus lineola Fabr.—A beautiful species of which a number of specimens were received.

Calliclapius nigripes Linn. —This species resembles the preceding in being intensely black with a sanguineous tip to the elytra, but this is a more slender insect with the areoles of the membrane subhyaline. The antennæ, except the basal joint, and the two hind pairs of legs are rufous, and the head is differently shaped.

Heniartes flavicans Fabr.—Easily distinguished by the two silvery spots on the base of the scutellum. It is rufous with the head and apical half of the elytra black. The hairy legs are even more abundantly supplied with a sticky exudation than in *Apiomerus*. It seems to be common about Demerara.

Diplodus dispar Fabr.—One female I place here with little doubt. The tips of the femora and a narrow ring a little below are black. The abdomen is sanguineous above and yellowish beneath, with the apex and four dots on each side of the venter black. The thoracic spines are short, sharp and abrupt. Another specimen, probably a male of this, has the disk of the thorax and scutellum dull rufous. Below it is pale with the tip of the abdomen black. Here the thoracic spines are reduced to mere tubercles.

Diplodus erythrocephalus Fabr.—Several examples received. The females are beautiful insects with a red head and steel blue elytra. The males are paler with fuscous elytra wanting the blue reflections. The head is yellowish, clouded above and marked with two fuscous lines behind the eyes which touch the ocelli and converge to the base of the head. Venter in both sexes with a pale carina. In the females the fifth and sixth segments have a white farinaceous band on each side. The two hind pair of femora in the males are annulated with pale near their base. There are two other species of *Diplodus* in this lot that I have not yet been able to identify. One is near *pedestris* Fabr.

Notocyrthus gibbus Fabr.—Several specimens.

Cosmonyttus ichneumoneus Fabr.—May and June. Three examples.

Amaurosphodrus sp —One example of an apparently undescribed species is in the lot.

Corcia spinosa Fabr.—One male, taken April 8th. The thorax below has three farinaceous vittæ, and the venter has a broad fuscous lateral vitta and a narrow median black one.

Ricolla 4-spinosa Linn.—April and May. Several examples.

Plægaster elevatus Fabr.—One example, taken April 9th.

Plægaster socius Stal.—One female, taken April 1st. The dark sanguineous elytra dotted with white readily distinguishes this very pretty species.

Mononyx nepæformis Fabr.—One specimen, taken June 25th.